

7.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Survey Findings and National Register Recommendations

HRA has surveyed approximately 91 percent of the proposed pipeline route (about 206 miles). As a result of fieldwork, HRA recorded 13 aboriginal sites, 22 historic-period sites, 2 multicomponent sites, 45 aboriginal isolates, and 276 historic-period isolates. None of the sites or isolates recorded as a result of the survey currently appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of 13 sites and 2 isolates, however, could not be determined from survey-level data. HRA recommends that these sites be avoided during construction. If they cannot be avoided, HRA recommends additional study of these resources. HRA's recommendations regarding additional study are summarized in Table 7-1.

Five of these sites (Sites E-5, E-6, E-7, E-8, and E-9) are located in the Western Columbia Basin, near the town of Kittitas. These historic-period buildings and building foundations may well be part of a larger, railroad depot-related historic complex. Additional study would entail archival research to determine the context and significance of these sites.

Table 7-1 Summary of Cultural Resource Management Recommendations for the Cross Cascades Pipeline Project.

Resource No.	Segment No.	Milepost	Recommendations
2-3-2	22		avoidance or consultation with the Yakama Indian Nation , the Tulalip Tribes, the Snoqualmie Indians, and the Washington State OAHF
2-3-3	22		avoidance or consultation with the Yakama Indian Nation , the Tulalip Tribes, the Snoqualmie Indians, and the Washington State OAHF
E-5	31		avoidance or archival research
E-6	31		avoidance or archival research
E-7	31		avoidance or archival research
E-8	31		avoidance or archival research
E-9	31		avoidance or archival research
4-11-13	31		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-2	Ginkgo North		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-5	Ginkgo South		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-6	Ginkgo South		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-7	Ginkgo Central		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-8	Ginkgo Central		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
AS-9	Ginkgo Central		avoidance or limited archaeological testing
5-7-4	34		avoidance or archival research and limited archaeological testing

Sites 4-11-13, AS-2, AS-5, AS-6, AS-7, AS-8, and AS-9 are aboriginal lithic scatters located within the Western Columbia Basin. If these sites cannot be avoided, HRA recommends archaeological testing to determine their National Register significance and facilitate development of mitigation plans.

Site 5-7-4 is located in the Eastern Columbia Basin. This site appears to be an historic-period agricultural work station. If the site cannot be avoided, HRA recommends archival research at this location to determine site function and history of ownership. After archival research, HRA recommends limited surface collection and archaeological testing at this location to determine the content and archaeological significance of the deposits.

Isolates for which National Register significance is undetermined include two locations containing peeled cedars (Isolates 2-3-2 and 2-3-3). HRA recommends consultation with the Yakama Indian Nation, the Tulalip Tribes, the Snoqualmie Indians, and the Washington State OAHP to determine the eligibility of the peeled cedar isolates for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as traditional cultural properties.

7.2 Recommendations for Additional Studies

HRA recommends archaeological survey of future re-routes and alternatives. If potentially National Register-eligible sites cannot be avoided during construction, HRA recommends archaeological testing, consultation, or archival research to determine the National Register significance of these sites and to facilitate development of a mitigation plan, should one be necessary. HRA also recommends that Olympic Pipe Line Company work with the USDA Forest Service and the Washington OAHP to develop a programmatic agreement to facilitate development of a pipeline construction cultural resources discovery plan. Such a plan would detail procedures for examining areas that could not be accessed for archaeological survey because of landowner denials, standing water, and dense vegetation (about nine percent of the pipeline route). It would also detail procedures for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of unexpected discoveries during construction and operation of the project.